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The most important change made in the classification, as formerly used, is the breaking up of the old Cuyahoga formation into the Orangeville formation, Sharpsville sandstone, and Royalton formation, while the Sunbury shale becomes merely a subdivision of the Orangeville. The two lower divisions of the Cuyahoga are considered to be the western extensions of the formations of the same names in western Pennsylvania, while the Royalton formation is apparently the Meadville, with perhaps also the Shenango, of the Pennsylvania classification.

This volume is by far the most important stratigraphic publication issued by the Geological Survey of Ohio in recent years. It deals with a part of the state which has been very much misunderstood by many of the former workers in that region and therefore misrepresented to the geological world. Undoubtedly the greatest importance of the bulletin lies in its bearing on the boundary line between the Devonian and Mississippian of Ohio, which is still a subject of much controversy. It appears that Dr. Prosser favors drawing this line at the base of the Berea sandstone, but he makes the statement that he "has not yet reached a positive conclusion concerning the age of this [Bedford] fauna," which is now used as marking the introduction of Mississippian sedimentation. The reader is therefore allowed to draw his own conclusions from the evidence presented.

C. R. S.

Geologische Diffusionen. Von RAPHAEL LIESEGANG. Dresden und Leipzig: Theodor Steinkopf.

The newer advances in mineralogy and petrology owe much to the work of the German chemists during the last quarter of a century. One of the most recent fields of investigation, which German workers have made peculiarly their own, is colloidal chemistry. The field is yet so new that geologists are only now beginning to realize the importance of its applications to their own science. At such a stage a book written from the point of view of the colloidal chemist is decidedly welcome. While it is today impossible for one man to be a specialist in two sciences; it is in the best interests of scientific progress that the applications of this branch of chemistry to geology be first made by an authority on colloids, rather than by a geologist. A study of the book before us is calculated to convince those who may be skeptical on this point.

The very special value of the book to the geologist lies in the detailed description of such experiments on the diffusion of colloids as may have

a bearing on geological processes. To a large extent the author has drawn on his own work, and has provided material which it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for the geologist to obtain elsewhere. Most important are the experiments on "rhythmic precipitation" or banded structure, which is formed, for instance, when silver nitrate diffuses through a gel containing potassium bichromate. The silver chromate forms in concentric bands separated by clear interspaces, at once suggestive of the ring structure of the agate.

In applying the results of the experiments to geological structure, the author displays—for a specialist in another science—a remarkably good knowledge of geological literature. Few economic geologists would be prepared to give such an important place to lateral secretion as the agency by which veins are filled, but many objections to the theory are met by reference to actual experiment. The chief value of the book lies in the application of "rhythmic precipitation" to agate structure, banded flints, eozoön, banded clay concretions, and "weathering rings." The treatment of alternating gold and pyrite layers in quartz from the same point of view will be subjected to question. The author has at least added another to the explanations which have been offered for the gold deposits of the Rand.

Without doubt the author has provided geologists with material which will be the means of opening up a new and fascinating field for investigation in the very near future.

R. C. WALLACE

Fosseis Devonianos do Paraná. By DR. JOHN M. CLARKE. "Monographias do Serviço Geológico e Mineralógico do Brasil," Vol. I. Rio de Janeiro, 1913.

In his recent monograph on the Devonian faunas of the southern hemisphere Dr. Clarke has placed Brazil in the same position of honor in the southern continent that New York has always held in North America, as the holder of the standard Devonian column and geologic record of that time. The work in its philosophic treatment and broad learning, as well as in its perfection of illustration and text, is beyond all criticism.

The paleogeography of the Devonian is discussed thoroughly, and a map is given showing the distribution of land and water in that age, to express the relations of the faunas. This map shows the austral continent connecting South America with South Africa, some central